

THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

"Americans Must Rule America."

This is one of the cardinal principles of the American party. Is there anything objectionable in the sentiment? Do foreigners come to this country in the hope or expectation of ruling it? If they do, they have more presumption than good sense, and deserve to be rebuffed. Do the Democracy desire that they should rule? Far from it. They are willing to see foreigners to place themselves in power; but, in their nomination for important and lucrative offices, they usually take care to select non-aliens. Foreigners are the instruments to help native Democrats to power—and are seldom or never trusted excepting in a subordinate capacity, notwithstanding the pretended equality upon which they appear to place naturalized citizens generally. It is true, here and there a foreigner gets an insignificant office under Democratic rulers; but when appointments are to be made to lucrative offices, natives are generally selected.

Foreigners are employed by the Democracy to do the fighting at elections, and the dirty work of the party. They get the broken heads and bloody noses, whilst their employers coolly keep aloof from danger, and encourage them to risk life itself for the party. They are taught to believe, on their arrival in this country, that there is no aristocracy in the Democratic ranks—that the opponents of Democracy represent the lords and aristocrats of the old world; and the Democrats the down-trodden people; but this is only for effect. The most obtrusive foreigners cannot have failed to observe the line of distinction which is drawn between the Irishman, German, and the leaders of Democracy. They come here with the most extravagant ideas of the liberty and equality which prevail—and, before they have the opportunity to become acquainted with the real state of things, they are enlisted under the Democratic standard, with the erroneous idea that they are thereby opposing those who are aspiring to become the lords of the land.

But why should foreigners be so anxious to participate in the political disputes of the country? What real interest have they in the decision of the question, who shall be President of the United States? Do they suppose, that, by assisting a Democrat into power they better their own condition? If they do, they are mistaken. They still remain in the same subordinate capacity. They may take a pride in overturning the native voice of the country; but it leaves them precisely where they were. They never can rule the country whilst the natives preserve single atom of American feeling and principle. "Americans must rule America," and they will, in despite of all opposition—and it is right. Men who seek this country as an asylum from the oppressions of the old world, should be content with receiving the protection of our laws, and with having the fruits of their labor secured to them, without seeking to become rulers of the land.

They should remain with us a sufficient time to become familiarized to the institutions of the country, and to be naturalized before aspiring to be dictators—but their impatience to mingle in the political strife will brook no delay; and they scarcely land upon our shores, before they plunge into party contentions, and become the most boisterous of pot-house politicians. They even seek to strike from our national constitution, the most sacred of its features, and to substitute vice, immorality and irreligion in their stead. Our Presidents must be elected as their whims dictate—our Sabbaths be abolished—and atheism the dominant faith of the country.

Suppose that American citizens in foreign countries were to combine to overthrow the prevailing system of Government there, and to introduce the grossest licentiousness—what would be the result? Why, they would speedily find themselves incarcerated within the four walls of a prison for the outrage and be subjected to capital punishment for their crime. But, even the convicts of Europe think themselves entitled to instruct us Yankees in matters of Government, morals and religion and hence they unite themselves to the Democracy of the country to carry out their views. The American people have seen and felt the injustice which they have suffered from this impudent interference of foreigners, and resolved that it shall no longer be tolerated.

They will rule their own country in the manner which may seem to be best to themselves—and they will place such restrictions upon future emigrants, as shall deprive them of the power of becoming dictators before they know anything of the principles upon which our Government should be administered. Were the present American party to be dissolved, another would arise to carry out the great principle, that "Americans must rule America"—for the sons and grandsons of Revolutionary parents will never consent that their country shall be handed over to the guidance of the refuse population of Europe.

[Special dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. THE LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—It has been decided to remove Wm. F. Phelps, the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, otherwise called the Sixth Auditor, and Hugh J. Anderson, the Commissioner of Customs. Dr. Tate, of Virginia, is to take the place of the former, on the 1st of October next, and Governor Ingham, of Connecticut, the place of the latter, sometime during the approaching December. The salary attached to each of these offices is \$3,000 per annum. There is no doubt that the removal of the chiefs of the bureau will lead to the removal of some of the subordinates.

There are a great many applicants in Washington to represent the United States abroad at foreign courts. In this matter, I am assured, that there will be no removals and appointments until after the meeting of Congress, unless in cases where necessity demands the filling of a vacancy. The number of aspirants for diplomatic honors is one hundred and sixty-seven, and it represents almost every State of the Union. New York being foremost in its patriotism to do the country's bidding.

There is one thing of the utmost importance to those who seek these places, and I may as well state it. It has been generally the case heretofore to send to foreign countries, men from the United States without regard to their linguistic attainments. This practice is now to be dispensed with, and for the better good of our interests, and to ensure a competent capacity in making perfectly intelligible to other powers the desires and demands of our Government, sufficient evidence must be given to the President and his Cabinet that the applicant will, if appointed, be able at once to commence with the current duties of his legation.

Mr. Dallas will be continued at the Court of St. James longer than his fellows at the great courts of Europe, but this must be ascribed to its real cause. Our relations with that court are to-day no further advanced toward a complete settlement of "all pending difficulties," than they were at the inauguration of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty.

This revolt still continues and grow each day more dangerous. Even now it threatens the most calamitous result. English supremacy in the East—and it is charitable to say that it is this which prevents early action on the questions in dispute between the two nations in respect to Central America affairs.

Among the many persons who are preparing to entertain at the next session, is Hon J. Glancy Jones, of Berks county, Pa., who has taken a house at \$3,000 per annum.

It is with men as with trees: if you lop off their finest branches, into which they are pouring their young life-juice, the wounds will be healed over with more rough boughs, some odd excrescence; and what might have been a grand tree expanding into liberal shade, is but a whimsical mis-shapen trunk. Many an irritating fault, many an annoying quality, has come of a hard sorrow, which has crushed and maimed a nature just when it was expanding into plenitude, beauty, and the trivial erring life which we visit upon our harsh blade, may be but the untidy motion of a man whose best limb is withered. [Blackwood's Magazine.]

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

Associated with the bombardment of Fort Mifflin—which we noticed on the anniversary of the retreat of the British from their failure on Baltimore—is an episode which cannot fail to receive lustre from, and give lustre to, the incidents of the brilliant defense of that point.

Young Korner—he of the Lyre and Sword—wrote many an aspiring couplet on the battle-field. Campbell's "Hohenlinden" received its great force from the actual observations of the poet, who from a distance beheld the battle. Francis S. Key—the author of the noble national song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," received his inspiration under the most deeply exciting circumstances. A friend of Key being a prisoner in the hands of the British, he sought Admiral Cochrane, to effect an exchange, and was retained during the bombardment of Fort Mifflin. Placed on board a small vessel close to the Admiral's frigate, he beheld with almost overpowering emotion the cannonading of the 13th of September. He beheld the power of the British guns, and saw the efforts of his countrymen to reach the enemy useless. The American guns fell short of reaching the British; the British hurled their shells over the fort. How his heart must have throbbed as the English drew nearer to the fort!

What eager suspense must have devoured those moments, until—lo! Armistice's batteries opened, and with their well-directed fires poured shame, terror, and death into the British squadron, and drove it back, beyond the reach of the American guns. How the heart of the patriotic Baltimorean must have leaped in exultation as the British recoiled, and the echoes of the three cheers from the fort burst upon his ear! All day his eyes watched that low fortification; night came, and still the flag of his country was flying defiantly. Throughout the night the sleepless watcher strained his eyes to see, by the light of exploding shells if his flag was still there. Fitful gleams occasionally struck their rays against the rival stars and stripes; and thus, as it were, the enemy, by illuminating the flag, gave cheer and inspiration to all whose words will for centuries make every American a watcher of Fort Mifflin.

As the light deepened and the commissions of preparation for a grand attack in the morning lengthened, an intense, calm passion kept his eyes still in the direction of the fort, praying for the first gleam of dawn. Morn came. His delighted eyes could not have seen the immortal flag, the resonant belching of bombshells and roaring of cannon would have proclaimed to his senses that it still waved its bounteous folds. The pent-up thanksgivings of his soul suffused with the emotions, hopes, and longings of such a night, burst forth into that picturesque, proud, and defiant ode, which has become forever associated with the banner, whose fate on this occasion inspired it. The song never should be printed without the history of its inspiration; nor is that page of history complete without the song:

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
O! say, does the star-spangled banner still wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half with mute and half with voice,
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full reflected glory shines on the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is the band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of the sword, the battle's deadly roar,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Gov. BARSTOW AND DR. PERCIVAL.—How a DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR TREATED A MAN OF SCIENCE.—The report of the Investigating Committee shows that while the late Dr. Percival, the State Geologist of Wisconsin, was pinched with poverty, and went to his grave in the belief that the State had degraded him, the late Gov. (Barstow) had drawn and had in his possession a large sum of money belonging to the former! Dr. Percival died early in May, 1856, and the Committee find, in their own language, "that Wm. A. Barstow, acting Governor, had then in his possession a large amount of money belonging to him, which in common justice ought to have been paid over; and that more than eight months after drawing from the Treasury the last item (1,175) more than six months after he had ceased to be Governor of the State by the decision of its highest judicial tribunal, he repaid into the State Treasury (on the 30th day of Sept. 1855) the sum of \$1,760 drawn out by him on account of Dr. Percival's salary."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A NORWEGIAN SLEEPY HOLLOW.—Byard Taylor, in a late letter from Norway, thus describes a Norwegian warning-pan:

"At sunset we left the lake and climbed a long and steep mountain to a height of more than two thousand feet. It was a weary pull up the steep ascent, but we rolled swiftly down the other side to the inn of Teterud, our destination, which we reached about 10 P. M. It was quite light enough to read, yet everybody was in bed, and the place seemed deserted, until we remembered what latitude we were in. Finally the landlord appeared, followed by a girl, whom, on account of her size and blubber, Braisted compared to a cow. She had her two arms crossed, and her bed to make room for us, as if we were instantly rolled into the warm hollow she had left—my Nilotic friend occupying a separate bed in another corner. In the morning I was aroused by Braisted exclaiming, 'There she blows!' and the whale came up to the surface with a huge pot of coffee, some sugar candy, excellent cream, and musty biscuit."

Quite a stampede of negroes occurred on Sunday night last from the neighborhood of Washington in this country, and we are informed that as many as seventeen made their escape into Ohio. They were immediately pursued by a party of white men on both sides of the river, and on the attempt being made to capture one of the negroes belonging to Mr. Wm. Nelson, he made battle and cut and dangerously wounded two men named Post Walbrook and Wm. P. DARE. The negro was finally overcome by the party and brought back to this side of the river, where he is now safe in jail, but the two wounded men are said to be in a very critical situation and doubts are expressed whether either of them can recover.

The balance of the negroes are yet at large. [Mayville Eagle.]

A PRUDENT IMPOSTER.—The famous Jimima Wilkinson, who, with a number of her followers, had fixed her residence at the head of Seneca Lake, announced to them that on a certain day she would walk on the water. Hundreds collected on the shore of the lake, and she thus addressed them: "My dear friends, it will be of no use for me to attempt to perform this miracle unless you have faith. Say do you verily believe that I can perform it?" "Certainly, certainly," answered a hundred voices. "Very well," replied the prudent impostor, "if you believe it, and I am not, there is no need of doing it, and we go quietly to our homes."

Fayette Vaughn, of this county, was thrown from his horse a few days since fracturing his skull so badly as to cause his death.—*Richmond (Ky.) Dem.*

Items by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

In full Cabinet meeting to-day, the Tehuantepec question, with Mexico and Nicaragua matters, was discussed. The way being clear, additional instructions will be sent to Mr. Forsyth for final negotiations with Mexico. Nothing more than the right of way, without acquisition of territory, will be negotiated.

In default of advice from William Cary Jones, the Government is prevented from adopting any fixed policy in relation to Nicaragua. The contest for building the new steam frigate lay between Messrs. Curtis of Boston, Pease of Norfolk, and Westervelt of New York, and the Naval Board of Commissioners decided in favor of Mr. Westervelt, which decision has been confirmed by the Secretary of the Navy.

In accordance with the new regulation of the Navy, diminishing the cruise of national vessels from three to two years the sloop of war St. Louis has been ordered home from the coast of Africa, and the John Adams from the Pacific to Portsmouth, N. H.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.

The New York Republican Convention has made the following nominations: Court of Appeals, Timothy Jenkins; Secretary of State, Alonzo M. App; Comptroller, Robert Dennison; Treasurer, John T. Hogeboom; Attorney General, Wm. Curtis Noyes; State Engineer, Geo. Geddes; Canal Commissioner, A. S. Thurston; State Prison Inspector, Thos. Kirkpatrick.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

The southern mail brings New Orleans papers of the 18th inst., as late as due. Gen. Henderson, ex-Senator of Mississippi, died on the 16th instant.

The work on the Tehuantepec had been suspended in consequence of bad weather.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, the amount of public lands sold was nearly 4,143,000 acres, and the receipts therefor were upwards of \$3,500,000.

The President left the city this morning on a visit to Lancaster, to return on Monday. Orders have been issued from the Navy Department for the sloop of war Vincennes to join the American squadron.

The President has recognized the following named Spanish consuls: Jose Munoz, Savannah; Juan Pico at New York; Yallanueva at Mobile; and Enoique Fallon at Boston.

Gen. Hemmingsen has gone South.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.

The schooner Eldorado, from Galveston, has arrived at this port. She left that city at six o'clock on the evening of the 12th inst. she passed within one hundred feet of the wreck of the Central America, and laid by till nine o'clock the next morning. She then ran down to the spot, but saw nothing of the steamer or her passengers. She cruised about the place two hours longer with the same result. She saw three other vessels lying on one of which she recognized as the Bark Saxony. This is probably the schooner noized by some of the rescued, and which was hoped might succeed in saving Commander Herndon and others of the passengers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

The Bank of Medina, New York, has failed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

The firm of Bangs & Brothers, book auctioneers of this city, have failed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

A general conference of the Presidents of all the banks was held this afternoon; and, after a full canvassing all the circumstances of the pressure and their resources, a temporary suspension of specie payments on checks, and also bills exceeding ten dollars, by all the banks of this city, was resolved upon, to go into effect to-morrow.

From the Western (Paris) Citizen.

The Fair.

As we shall publish a full report of the exhibition of the Agricultural Society now in progress, in our paper of next week, we shall omit anything but a very brief notice of it now. The weather, upon which the success of such an exhibition must, in a great measure, depend, was, at the beginning, exceedingly unfavorable. Tuesday morning was cold, cloudy and gloomy. A little rain fell just after daylight and the whole forenoon gave promise of more. This had the effect to diminish, very materially, the number of those who would otherwise have been in attendance. Still, considering the state of the weather, the crowd was large, much more so than could reasonably have been expected. The show of fine cattle, always an attractive one in this county, was fixed for that day and drew to it many who would hardly have braved the cold and rain for anything else. The number of the ladies present was quite large, indicating their interest in the exhibition.

Of the display of stock it is scarcely necessary to speak. There is never a failure here in that respect. We have seen greater numbers of cattle on the grounds, but there was no marked deficiency in this respect, while in point of quality, the display was everything that could be desired. There was less stock than usual from other countries. Some breeders from a distance who are in the habit of contributing to our shows, had nothing present. This is a natural result of the multiplicity of fairs all over the country. Still the show, as will be seen by the report when made, was far from being meagre. It would anywhere else, have been pronounced remarkably fine.

On Wednesday morning the weather was cold and foggy but cleared up towards the middle of the day and became bright and pleasant. The number in attendance was much larger than on the day previous. The show of fat cattle and saddle horses was about as usual.

Floral Hall was opened to the public on Tuesday evening and proved very attractive. The long tables were filled with the products of the farm, garden, orchard, dairy, loom and needle in infinite variety and of the highest excellence, while the walls and stands were beautifully ornamented with pictures and flowers in the greatest profusion. The managers, who had this department in charge and the ladies who assisted, rather directed and assisted them, deserves great credit for the industry taste and judgment with which it was prepared.

Thursday was a bright and beautiful day, and as our paper went to press, a most splendid show of Harness Horses was in progress, with the amphitheater crowded.

LAST FOND LOOKS.—When a lady (we are talking of a lady in the full height and breadth of fashion) has got her bonnet and gloves on, and is perfectly ready with her parasol in her hand, she always goes back to the looking glass to take a last fond look. Upon our asking "a dear handsome Duchess," if this was not the truth and the beautiful truth, she had the charming candor to state: "Yes, my dear Punch, it is the truth, but not all the truth. No woman, take my word for it, is satisfied with a look. At least, I know it is not, for (and here our Dutchesse laughed, as though she was pleased with herself and the world) I don't mind telling you, I invariably take four—four good ones. The first look is for myself, that's fair; the second is for my husband, that's nothing but just; the third is for my friends, that's only generous; and the last is for my rivals, that's a human nature. If the last look satisfies me, then I know it is all right, and I assure you I never take any more!"

Punch.

Governor of New Mexico.—Gov. Rencher, of North Carolina, appointed by the President to be Governor of New Mexico, in place of Governor Meriwether, arrived in this city on Sunday last, on his way to Santa Fe. He takes his family with him.

Gov. Rencher will be escorted by a detachment of U. S. troops, and, as the season is late, will proceed with all convenient expedition. The troops will be mounted, and horses will be purchased and an outfit provided for them. [St. Louis Rep. 22d.]

Deeply do we regret to learn that Stephen Henry Sullivan, Esq., H. R. M. charged d' Affaires and consul general to Peru, was murdered in his own house at Lima, on or about the 16th of August, by a band of Peruvian braves. The particulars of this atrocious crime have not yet come to hand; but it is surmised that Mr. Sullivan's negotiations of a treaty affecting the Chincha Islands bore hard upon the interests of certain dastardly speculators, who took this method of ridding themselves of his presence. The unfortunate gentleman was mortally wounded by a pistol shot. He was a nephew of Lord Palmerston, and had held his appointment for more than four years, having previously filled a similar one in Chili.—*Albion.*

THE GIRAFFE IS COMING

AND

S. P. STICKNEY & CO'S

GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS,

UNITED WITH

HEER DRIESBACH & CO'S

MENAGERIE!

AND

CIRCUS!

One Consolidated Exhibition!

THE LARGEST IN AMERICA!

250 MEN AND HORSES!!!

Only One Price to the whole!

MANAGER - C. L. WHEELER.

CLOWN, SAM LAYTROP.

A FULL MENAGERIE

Embracing all that is Rare and Instructive in the Animal World.

THE

GIRAFFE!

The greatest Natural Curiosity ever with a travelling Exhibition—now attached to this menagerie—and is the

Only one Living

IN AMERICA.

And may be seen WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

HANNIBAL,

THE MAMMOTH

Elephant!

Weighing 15,000 lbs.

THE LARGEST PAIR OF

Asiatic Lions

Ever exhibited in any country.

DARING AND INTREPID COURAGE OF AN ARAB ENTERING THE

Dens of the Lions, Tigers, &c.

In conjunction with the above extensive Zoological Department, the managers have added

A Chaste and Elegant Circus!

CONSISTING OF

S. P. STICKNEY & FAMILY!

Mlle. SALLIE, LA PETITE LILLA,

MASTER ROBERT, and

LITTLE SAM, yclept "Young America."

Mlle. E. M. DICKENSON,

E. D. SLOWMAN, HERB SHIEL, LESLIE MAY,

And MESSRS. EDWARDS, POOLY, NAPOLEON RENTZ, FILKINS, &c.

A freshly trained Stud of pure

ARABIAN AND ENGLISH BLOODED HORSES!

THE CELEBRATED TRICK PONIES!

Black Jack, Dora, and Lightning.

NEWLY ARRIVED

Will delight all lovers of Music.

A FAVORITE PROCESSION ON ENTERING TOWN.

For minute description, See large Pictures, &c.

O. J. FERGUSON, Agent.

PARTICULAR ANNOUNCEMENT.

Persons living at a distance from the city are notified that the "GIRAFFE" in the afternoon grand and rare ascension (by a young and beautiful lady, Mlle. Fredericks) will be made upon a single wire from the ground to the top of the highest flagstaff outside of the city. The mammoth animal, weighing a distance of 300 feet—and 45 feet from the ground. This dangerous feat will take place outside the pavilion, and, of course, FREE TO ALL.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

SHELBYVILLE, Monday, September 24th.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, September 24th.

GEORGETOWN, Wednesday, September 26th.

Doors open at 2 & 7 P. M. Admission 50 cents; Children and Servants 25 cents.

Sept. 18-4d.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special enactment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic diseases.

To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much neglected cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope), FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors

EDWARD D. HEARTWELL, President.

Geo. FAIRBANKS, Secretary.

Sept. 9, 1857.—adv'ty.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION

OF THE

Quaker City Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

September 1st, 1857.

J. R. WATSON, Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Capital Stock, \$2,000,000 00

Surplus to July 1st, after

dividend, \$33,965 15

Premiums for July & Aug. 23,053 79

\$57,048 94

\$257,048 94

Bonds, Mortgages and Stocks,

Negotiable Bills Receivable,

Due from Agents, Cash on

hand and in Transit,

\$37,750 63

136,444 71

\$23,284 00

\$357,048 94

Losses reported since July 1st,

Amount at Risk, Marine,

Amount at Risk, Fire,

Not over \$5,000 on any one Risk.

This Company contracts to make Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, and the Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Geo. H. Hart, Pres. E. P. RUTHER, Vice Pres.

J. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y.

A true copy from the original on file in this office.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

Frankfort, Sept. 17, 1857.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 17, 1857.

This is to certify that J. R. WATSON, as Agent of the Quaker City Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, at (Frankfort) Kentucky, has filed in this office

